

WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

Frocks for Summer Mornings

Patent Leather Pippings Appear on Smart White Flannel and Butter-Colored Imported Morning Dresses.

FROCKS for summer mornings, which usually last well into the afternoon, show various novel combinations of materials. Take flannel, as a case in point, and consider the trimming deemed smartest for it. Patent leather! True, that shimmering pelt has for a

groundings are so well covered with a figured pattern. Given a skirt whose pleating scheme saves it from utter plainness, and a bodice of corresponding simplicity, the neck and wrists are the only places where taffeta looks well. Do not have wide revers for the slightly turned back fronts of the bodice, nor too much taffeta on the tall collar of the chemise.

Saying Our Prisons and Correctional Institutions Are Futile Now and Filled with Mere Boys and Girls, Mrs. Henry A. Stimson Advocates Passage of Parole Board Bill.



AT PRESENT THEY ARE ALL HOUSED TOGETHER. THE OLD OFFENDERS AND THESE YOUNG ONES NEW TO CRIME.

The President of the Woman's Municipal League Declares That the Workhouse Under the Present System Has Neither Reformatory, Deterrent or Punitive Effect on Prisoners Unimpressed by Short, Recurrent Commitments So Expensive to the Community, and Recommends the Hoff-Mills Bill.

By FRANCES ENGLAND.

THE inmates of New York's correctional institutions may have another chance. Those who are handicapped mentally or physically—and most of them are—may be rehabilitated and made fit for the struggle of life. That the state should forsake its old prison ideal of punishment for the more humane point of view, that of reformation, is the aim of the Hoff-Mills bill, which is being pushed by the Woman's Municipal League, and which is to be voted on soon at Albany. The bill provides for a parole board, whose ultimate end will be the rehabilitation of the inmates of the penitentiary and workhouse.

Prisons Filled with the Young.

"Our prisons and correctional institutions are filled with mere boys and girls," explained Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, president of the Woman's Municipal League. "The greater proportion of the inmates are under thirty years of age. And at present they are all housed together, the old offenders and these young ones who are new to crime. They have had so little training most of them that they are not capable of earning a living. And then, too, many of them suffer from drug habits and from dangerous diseases."

"Under the new system provided for by the parole bill these individuals will be segregated and put into proper classification. The hardened offenders, for instance, will be put together in one institution, the younger ones in another. All of those suffering from tuberculosis will be separated from the others, that they may receive proper treatment. The drug users will be sent

to a hospital where they may be treated. Those who have had trade training will be placed together, and those who have had none will be placed where they may receive instruction. The feeble-minded, of course, will be segregated from the others."

"Under our present system the workhouse is an absolutely futile institution," Mrs. Stimson declared. "A penal institution should be reformatory, deterrent, and punitive. And the workhouse has none of these virtues."

"The inmates are there for such short sentences it is impossible to help them in any way. They are not there long enough to be cured of disease or of drug habits, nor long enough to be taught anything. Consequently, they are turned out into the world again a little worse off than when they entered the institution, and, of course, they reappear. The institutions lose jurisdiction over these people for just time enough to prevent carrying on orderly work. Finger print records kept since September, 1911, show that over 30 per cent had been committed three times or more in that time."

"You can imagine how expensive to the community are these recurrent commitments. It means more expense to the Police Department, to the courts, to the institutions themselves."

"Under the parole system there will be no definite sentences. The parole board will have control over persons released from prison three years from the time of their commitment. This means that the individual will be cared for until he is cured of disease or of liquor or drug habits, and until he is able to be self-supporting. Then he is released, but remains under the supervision of the board of parole. The board will help the former inmates get work and will keep in touch with them."

According to Mrs. Stimson, the stony-hearted prison official who wishes to see the former inmate go wrong and forced to return to prison doesn't exist. "Most prison officials want to see the inmates make good after they are released, and they want to help them get work."

Under the present system, she stated, the penitentiary and workhouse offer no inducement to the inmates to work and profit by discipline and medical authority. "As a result he now makes no progress in self-government. There is little reason why a prisoner should be good in prison. But under the parole system he has every inducement toward working to better himself."

"From the standpoint of public health, too, the system outlined in the Hoff-Mills bill is infinitely better than our present one. Now a magistrate must state the number of days or months a prisoner must spend in the workhouse or penitentiary. He may say twenty-one days or he may say six months. But records show that about half of the inmates suffer from habit-forming drugs, and the physicians say that a year's treatment is necessary to overcome this evil. Now most sentences are too short to do any good."

"Under the proposed plan the physician must certify how long the individual should be under treatment, and it is not necessary for the magistrate to give a definite sentence. Most of the women in institutions controlled by the present Board of Correction—85 per cent of them to be exact—are suffering from contagious blood diseases dangerous to public health, and many of the men from an equally dangerous disease. Under this law they may be held until they are no longer dangerous."

Would Save City Millions.

Mrs. Stimson took pains to show that the proposed board of parole would not cost a great amount of money, and that in the end it would be a means of saving the city millions of dollars. It provides for the continuance of parole work of the present Board of Parole

It will merely build upon the work already accomplished, and develop it in a more orderly fashion. The commissioner of Correction will be president of the proposed board, and the Police Commissioner will also be a member. The other three members will be appointed by the Mayor.

"This bill will enable the Department of Correction to become ultimately self-supporting, and will permit the development of definite trades and occupations," Mrs. Stimson explained.

"As Miss Davis has already pointed out, it will render unnecessary the construction of a new Tombs prison or an enlargement of the present prison, and it will relieve the present congestion of the Tombs. It is shockingly overcrowded. When I visited it not long ago I saw eleven women in cells designed for four. Under the proposed plan this congestion could be reduced immediately. Then, too, it would relieve the crowded calendars of the magistrates, the courts, and arrest the present increase of police work. And the inmates of institutions can be utilized for the rehabilitation of the Department of Correction through the erection of new buildings. In this way the prisoners can earn their maintenance cost."

Prevention Rather Than Punishment New Ideal.

Another result of establishing the board of parole would be the economic handling of probation work. It would permit time for the study of the records and environment of persons committed to the various institutions. "Correctional institutions will become laboratories for the study and prevention of crime," Mrs. Stimson explained.

"This kind of development is already employed in the best correctional institutions both here and abroad. We women of the Municipal League are very eager for this bill to pass. It seems to us one of the utmost importance. It is time for the state to realize a greater, more fundamental responsibility—that of the prevention of crime rather than punishment."

BERGDORF GOODMAN
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Importers Creators
GOWNS SUITS WRAPS FURS
SPRING STYLES

ONLY AMERICANS HELPING BELGIUM

European Aid Exhausted Long Ago, Explains Distributer.

ALLIES TO BLAME, IS GERMAN VIEW

Deny They Need Do More than They Have—27,000 Kits for French Soldiers.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium has received many inquiries as to why Americans, and not the German, English or French government, should be called on to feed the starving Belgians. Captain J. F. Lucey, who recently returned from Belgium, where for three months he had charge of the distribution of food, gave the answer yesterday.

Captain Lucey pointed out that practically the only supplies Belgium has received up to date came from America or were purchased from such funds as the stricken Belgians could muster. England has given little, and the Belgian government has been unable to give substantial aid, while the Germans do not feel obliged under the Hague convention to do more than they have done.

"The only food the Belgians can receive is that which comes through the commission," said Captain Lucey. "No great financial support has come from any government. The British government gave the commission \$100,000 sterling and the Belgian government \$150,000, but with these funds scarcely a week's food supply could be purchased."

"All other sums used by the commission in transporting and buying food have come, first, out of the \$8,000,000 which the Belgian people themselves could scrape together and out of the generous contributions made by the United States and Canada. The Canadians have given foodstuffs worth nearly \$1,750,000."

Germans Deny Responsibility.

The captain said that the German government has maintained a helpful attitude toward the commission's activities, but that it has taken the position that the destitution in Belgium is due more to the Allies than to the Germans. The attempt to starve out the German civil population, a high official said, according to Lucey, prevented any foodstuffs from coming into Belgium through Antwerp, whose harbor was thrown open by the Germans. Under the Hague convention, this official declared, the German military authorities were compelled to do in an occupied country only what the former government could and would do in the circumstances. The Belgian government could have imported five-sixths of the country's food supply through Antwerp, if that were possible. But if the Belgians could not make such importations, neither could the German government be expected to.

Glasgow has been designated as the receiving center for all contributions for the relief of Belgian refugees. Funds should be sent directly to the Secretary of the Glasgow Corporation Belgian Committee, 62 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, and not to any other agency. If the kits sent to the French soldiers in the trenches, through the Lafayette Funds, should be placed beside one another, they would stretch from New York City to the committee's headquarters in Hartford. If the bales and cases in which they were packed were placed one on top of another, they would reach within nine feet of the combined height of the Woolworth, Singer, Metropolitan and Municipal buildings.

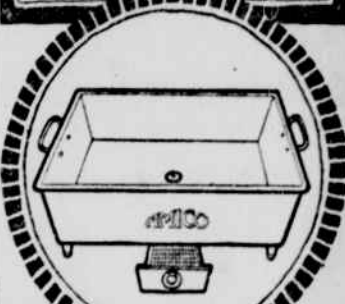
Kits Delivered Speedily.

C. L. Segelken, auditor of the fund, made those statements yesterday. He said that 27,000 kits, containing 514,549 articles, have already been shipped, and 1,000 more will be forwarded on the French Life steamship Niagara Saturday. Besides, 4,239 rubber ponchos have been sent. Ralph J. Preston, of the executive committee, reports that the kits are delivered speedily and safely at the front.

The Belgian Relief Fund, which plans an Easter Argosy, carrying supplies and toys to the Belgian children, received contributions of \$3,099.70 yesterday. Henry R. Towne gave \$1,000; E. Barr, \$200; Mrs. Alexander M. White, \$250; the Pinafore Committee, of Asheville, N. C., \$465, and the Belgian Relief Fund, of Troy, \$273.11.

Contributions amounting to \$910 were received by J. P. Morgan for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, among them \$485 from A. D. Club

Household Hints No. 4



"Amico" Dish Pan

Here is a dish pan that cuts the bother and messiness of dishwashing in half. It is quicker, cleaner, easier—for these reasons:

It will fit the sink, and rubber feet keep it from scratching the porcelain. After using, the pan is drained through the outlet in the center. The sliding strainer beneath this keeps any refuse from soiling the sink or clogging the drain pipe. Strainer is removable and easily cleaned. The "Amico" pan is of polished metal, non-rusting and will last indefinitely. It is worth, in service, many times its cost.

Amico Dish Pan—Ask dealer, or Amico Dish Pan—Pat. No. 1,110

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Fifth Avenue, 28th Street, 30th Street.

members and \$400 from Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill.

The American Polish Relief Committee added \$289.50 to its funds yesterday. The Pinafore Committee, of Asheville, N. C., gave \$235.

August Belmont, treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, announced contributions yesterday of \$143. Mrs. Whitney Warren received contributions amounting to \$112 for the destitute of France.

Contributions amounting to \$286.45 were made to the New York State Board of the Red Cross yesterday, among them \$200 from E. Brown. The British-American War Relief Fund received \$302, which included \$104 from W. M. Patch.

MAYOR AIDS NEWSBOYS

Joins Committee to Raise \$250,000 for Home for Them.

The Newsboys' Home Club will have a new building if Mayor Mitchell has to go out to solicit funds for it himself. Yesterday the Mayor was made a member of the campaign executive committee of a group of newspaper and business and professional men, who have promised to obtain \$250,000 for the purpose within ten days.

More than 17,000 persons will be visited by the fifty teams, headed by New York business men interested in the welfare of the newsboys. A committee on organization, composed of Ralph Pulitzer, William F. McComb, Thomas H. Watkins, Irving T. Bush, Henry J. Cochrane, Richard W. Meade, Frank Goldstein and L. M. D. McGuire, will meet this afternoon in the World Building to select the captains.

William Shillaber, Jr., is chairman of the campaign executive committee, on which the Mayor will serve. It is his intention to obtain a permanent endowment for the clubhouses, which will provide workshops and opportunities for vocational and business education.

\$90 FOR MARAT LETTER

Autograph of Charlotte Corday's Victim Brings High Price.

A rare autograph letter, written in 1793 by P. Marat, who was assassinated by Charlotte Corday, brought the top price yesterday as the final session of the sale at the Anderson Galleries of the Capcut and Ruggles collections. George D. Smith paid \$90 for the letter, which is addressed to M. de St. Laurent, Madrid. The next best price, \$75, was paid by F. W. Morris for what is said to be one of the rarest autographs of the Revolutionary period, a letter by General Israel Putnam to Major John Bigelow, Hartford.

A three-page letter written by Richard Wagner in 1854, respecting a medalion portrait of himself was sold to J. F. Drake for \$45, and W. W. Mann gave \$44.50 for a one-page letter by the Earl of Pembroke, the "Mr. W. H." of Shakespeare's Sonnets.

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Outwardly they do not differ from the latest models giving equal service afterwards, their purchase will prove a valuable addition to your wardrobe.

Our location on a side street making everything on the premises, assures lowest possible prices.

Dresses 5.95 up
Suits 19.75 up
Coats 7.75 up
Skirts 4.45 up
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Corsets 3.85 up

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The Candlestick Takes a Fresh Hold on the Home

For Both Decorative and Useful Purposes, the Demand for Them Increases, Despite Electricity and Gas.

For use in the library is the Elizabethan hand wrought iron candlestick, which consists of a socket and cup held by a long hooked handle, made to hang from the edge of a shelf, when one is searching for a book. There

is, too, the one-pound candlestick, consisting of a plain brass column and base, to be used as both a candlestick and paperweight. In the den, or man's room, the reproduction in wrought iron of the early English ship light or

candle holder, which is made to swing, and thus preserve a level, is decorative in its crudeness.

Where a low, glimmering light is desired, the hanging Korean brass shrine lights will be found effective. A low

candle, or a growing plant, if preferred, can be placed in the shrine light. In pottery, too, many attractive candle holders are found, as in the Hungarian peasant pottery. These are sometimes conventional in shape, and again most

unusual, consisting, perhaps, of a soft green bowl, which holds the candle and has seven handles about the rim, or the four-sided pottery candle holder resembling a tiny house, with a handle at the back.

For the nursery table the decorated tin candlestick, with hand painted decoration of birds and animals, is both attractive and safe, while for grown-ups the tin candlestick painted with lacquer decoration is equally desirable.

Lanterns to Light Hallway and Corridor.

In the matter of lanterns there are many from which to make a selection, and at prices that range from \$2 for the smaller to \$21 for the large-sized copies of the old English lanterns, which contain horn panes. These will be found desirable for lighting the hallway or corridor, or they can be used on the piazza or in the sun room. The smaller lanterns are effective decorations for the bungalow, or the subdued corners of a room that is suggestive of a studio. The gypsy candle light, made from a Suffolkshire glass vinegar bottle cut down and held within a perforated tin frame with a cover, will be found to be one of the most reasonable and attractive examples.

Candlestick consistent with every use are now being made. They are decorated in a variety of designs, such as imitation of birch bark or with animals and other childish designs for the nursery, and for the various holiday celebrations. They can be found in the dark brown tone of the natural beeswax, that makes a charming contrast when used in a brass or green pottery candlestick, and in the imitations of the old New England bayberry candles, which impart a delicate fragrance when burned.



Top row, left to right: Reproduction of Old English brass candlestick; Elizabethan spiral candlestick, with handle to regulate the height of the candle; Vietnamese hand decorated wooden candlestick, and other specimens of the English reproductions. Bottom row, left to right: Suffolkshire vinegar bottle candle lantern; the second of Hungarian green pottery, with seven handles; Korean brass candle holder.

THOUGH the skunk fur collar is a reminder of wintry days, without it this delightful three-piece street suit would be most suitable for spring weather. It is made of pewter gray broadcloth, with a steel embroidery pattern where the short coat falls away in front.

long time been accepted for shoes, but it is a bit surprising to see it defining the collar, the cuffs, the belt—wherever, in fact, a piping is effective upon a flannel frock.

Combined with Butter Color.

While many good effects in rich or neutral tones are to be seen among recent importations, some of the most attractive models are in butter color. Especially convincing is a frock whose skirt has circular sides, flaring away from straight front and back widths, and whose waistline is indicated by a patent leather piping.

That piping, taking the place of a belt, is repeated in lines running up to the arm tops on the back closed waist, defining its slightly rounded out neck, and appearing at the elbows of its short sleeves. Childishly simple it seems. Yet it has dignity. And it is precisely the sort of frock which every woman up to forty years of age may safely include among those needed for summer mornings.

Its value as a beach costume is obvious, for it does not mar with wrinkles or wilt in the salt dampness. And short of deliberate mutilation, ill treatment cannot injure its patent leather pippings. Only beware of overloading the flannel frock with trimmings. It will not stand more than the narrowest of pippings. Or, if those finishings are not employed, a broad belt of patent leather. The effect of a glossy black girdle against a butter colored material is at times very stunning.

Self Color Satin Pippings.

Satin on cotton is another novel departure from the accepted order of fashion in morning frocks for summer. The satin is handled gingerly and always in a matching tone, for a contrast in shade as well as in material would be too striking in this connection to be really chic.

On a frock in figured cotton, the bottom of the skirt may carry a cluster of cordings or even a ruche headed hem of satin. Satin pippings may decorate the bodice and its buttonholes when it does not fasten invisibly, but at no point should the satin touch be so evident as to detract from the service must proclaim itself as a simple affair.

Whenever taffeta is used as a garnishing for a cotton frock too much discretion cannot be exercised. A small quantity of silk will go a very long distance. Taffeta is usually to be found on those wonderfully appealing cotton crepes, which go to the cleaner instead of to the laundress, but which seem not to soil readily because their